

Clean Water Facility as a Communal Space in Fishermen Settlement of Galesong

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Abstract— *Clean water facilities in fishermen settlement Galesong there were three types, namely public wells, public toilets, and public taps. The drinking water service was one of the main places visited by the surrounding residents. The primary function as a place clean water supply for surrounding residents, and social functions as a communal space, where people conduct social interaction. The impact of these interactions promote tolerance and togetherness communities, as well as improving the security environment. The purpose of the research was to determine the intensity of the interaction of the three types clean water facility, and social interaction distance of communication was established, and its effect on people's social lives. The method used was field exploration of behavioral mapping combined with time activity. That was done to help researchers determine the level and the depth of social interaction. The result was to identify differences in the frequency of social interactions that occur in the third water facilities and social distance that occur based on user age.*

Keywords— *Water facilities, a communal space, fishermen settlements.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Human as social beings have the urge in him to engage or interact with others, have a need to live in groups with others, and the need to make friends with others who may be constituted by ethnic, occupation, interests, and others. The social needs manifested in communal spaces. In the fishing settlement Galesong there is various communal area used by people to interact, one of which is the clean water facilities. The existence of water facilities such as public wells, public toilets and faucets common for people in rural areas are important, as a source of clean water supply for the water supply needs of surrounding residents, is also a place to meet the needs of MCK (bathing, washing, toilet). People crowded in that location, and this creates a high intensity of the meeting. The meeting of the routines causes interactions between them and the established of communication. The interaction had a positive impact on the environment and society, such as improved security and cooperation. The research objective is to know how the role of clean water in people's lives related to social life, from the

interaction aspect of relation to the frequency of meetings and the interaction level of regard to its effect on communication within society familiarity. The method used is a kind of field exploration behavioral mapping. Three types of clean water supply facilities were studied. Aspects examined included the type, time, the offender, the nature of the activity, and the distance from the facility to house and players within the activities at the venue. It aims to determine the level of interaction and the nature of the interaction.

The results are the findings of the level of interaction of society on the third clean water facilities and other types of communications that take place at the venue.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEWS

2.1. Public space

There are several theories about public space, i.e., Carr, et al (1992) in Idawarni (2013), that the public space is the space of the commons, where people perform functional activities and rituals in a community, both everyday life, and periodic, people do personal activities and groups, a means of communication node and a social binder to create interaction between communities. Madanipour (1996), public space is a space that can be used by many people for various activities and social interactions. Carr et al. (1992) in Madanipour (1996) said that a public space could strengthen relationships in a community. Osmon in the Hall (1966) classifies the space becoming two, namely sociopetal and sociofugal space. Sociopetal space is a space that brings people closer to other humans and encourages social interaction. Sociofugal space is a room that keeps humans from other humans being and inhibits social interaction.

2.2. Social interaction

Maslow in Newmark and Thompson (1977) said that one of the core human needs are social needs, namely the need for social or communicate with other people. Maryono (1993), that human as social beings have a desire to communicate, exchange of experience, waive any errors and tension due to activity all day long, this activity can be done collectively.

2.3. Field Conditions

In the fishermen settlement Galesong there are three types of clean water supply for the community, namely the deep

well, public toilets and public taps. The following table shows the activities, users and rushes hour at all the facilities.

Table.1. Performers and Time Activity in Water Utilities

Type of activity	Performers of activities			Time of activities			
	Men	Women	Children	Morning	Day time	Afternoon	Activity Duration
Washing cutlery		Women		8 ⁰⁰ -10 ⁰⁰		4 ⁰⁰	30 minute
Washing clothes		Women		8 ⁰⁰ -10 ⁰⁰		4 ⁰⁰	60 minute
Washing otorcycle	Men	Women		9 ⁰⁰ -10 ⁰⁰		3 ⁰⁰ -5 ⁰⁰	30 minute
Shower	Men	Women	Children	6,30-9 ⁰⁰		4 ⁰⁰ -5 ⁰⁰	10–15 minute
Ablution	Men	Women			12 ⁰⁰ , 3 ⁰⁰ , 6 ⁰⁰		2-3 minute
Urinate	Men	Women	Children	Depend on requirement			5-10 minute
Taking water	Men	Women	Children	Depend on requirement			10 minute

Table.2. Frequency of Daily Activities in Clean Water Facilities

User	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Women	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Men	1	1	1	1	3	2	3
Children	1	1	1	1	1	2	2

Legend: 1. Less , 2. Moderate, 3. High frequency

At certain hours, public wells are visited by citizens, particularly women. The arrival of women in these places, especially in the morning and afternoon. In the early morning hours, that is between 800 to 1000 hours, when the children had gone to school. The frequency of use is highest in the morning than in the afternoon. Washing clothes is an activity that most frequently used compared to other activity. These activities are carried out jointly, while other needs such as urinating, defecating, and bathing are done individually and sometimes limited by room. At the time of washing that occurs active communication between them, they are often also disputing in the well general. Ablutions are done by men in public wells, before the midday prayer, Asr, and Maghrib. Ablution almost never does in public restrooms or public taps. The following picture shows the situation and conditions in clean water facilities Galesong fishing settlement.



Fig.3: Public wells

Public wells that are semi-public space, located between the family homes. The atmosphere around the well shaded by many trees. Public wells functioned for washing, cleaning, and fetching water clean.



Fig.4: Public taps and public toilets (public toilets)

Left figure a group of teenagers was taking water at public taps, the distance between teens close to each other. The young women are in a small group of 4 people have an almost same age. The right figure, a condition of public toilets was deserted during the day.



Fig.5: Mutual Assistance between daughter and mother in semi-private wells

III. METODOLOGY

The method used is the exploration of the field by the depth observation on the clean water facilities condition and mapping of community activities that take place in it. Conditions observed amenities include elements of support around it and its influence on the work that occurs and the distance from the facility to the user's houses and the user relationship. The average of the user activity mapping is observed types of activities performed and the duration of time required to carry out activities. Clean water facilities were observed conducted on three types of water facilities, i.e., semi-private wells, public toilets (showers, sinks, toilet), and public taps. Gender and age are also studied in these places as the users.

The analysis was done by using a bar chart to determine the frequency of the space use based on age and gender and time doing activities. It also measures the communication distance and inter-personal position to know the Character of Communicate and Content of Message that takes place there. For the validity of the analysis supporting theories used by the discussion.

IV. DISCUSSION

4.1. The Meaning of interaction in water facilities for the fishing community

Rapoport (1977) says that the elements of the environment are the first thing we observe in determining

the function of the room. One element in the fishermen's neighborhood is clean water facilities. As a social facility, the facility clean water is one of the factors that affect the comfort of social interactions that occur in society. Water is an attraction for people to visit a place with the main objective to meet the needs of Bath, Wash, latrines, ablution, and take water. Clean water much-needed to meet physical needs. It later became the prevailing custom routine for each. This is a traditional action, Weber (1978) said an action that occurs because of habit and natural. But without knowing the impact of these actions lead to a positive attitude that brings social contacts and communication between them, it is this which then lead to social interaction. It could be argued that such access has the power to bind individuals or groups of people with the same interests, namely fetch clean water. Social interaction is also known as a social process that occurs when there are social contact and communication between the parties involved. Social interaction is a key condition the social activities and the dynamic relationship concerning relationships between individuals, between groups and between individuals and groups (Soekanto 2009). The group has an understanding as a collection of people who have relationships and interact, which in turn can resulting in the growth of shared feelings (Syani, 2002). The feeling shared by the people in the fishing settlement then produces a tolerant attitude, cooperation / mutual assistance which is then applied to the joint activities in the village such as night watch at the guard post, move or lift home. Social relations between relatives in coastal communities are still quite strong. Differences in socioeconomic status are striking between relatives can not be a barrier creation of intimate social relations among them. Weber (1978) said that interaction was deliberately designed to create space and habits, and through that interaction occurs talks that could lead to a variety of things, from social interaction, research ideas, and so on. Similarly, in the fishing settlement, water supply facilities were made deliberately to meet the needs of the community and then bring up the habits to visit the place that gave clean water. From communication between the three forms of water facilities can know the difference in intensity of meeting visitors as follows:

Table.3: Comparison Characters Between Public Well, Public Toilet, and Public Tap Related to Interaction Rat

No	Characteristics	Public wells	Public toilets		Public taps
1	Character of activity	Daily	Daily		4 days - 1 week (periodic)
2	Character of place	Open	Semi open	Closed	Open
3	The length of time	1 hour to 1.5 hours	60 minutes	10-15 minutes	15 minutes
4	Variations of activities	- Wash (clothes and kitchen equipment - Take a bath - Take water - Ablution - Urinate	- Wash (clothes and kitchen equipment - Take water - Ablution	- Take a bath - Urinate - Defecate	Take a water
5	Locations	Cluster family	Neighborhood association		Neighborhood and Citizens Association
6	Ownership	Cland / family	Government		Government
7	Users	All ages and genders	All ages and genders		Generally, teens and adults

According to the table above, it appears that every water facility has a different character. But of these three places, it seems that the well has a high intensity for users to interact, one reason is the fishing settlement is densely populated areas. The condition is consistent with the statement of Hall (1966) that in densely populated settlements, social interaction can have a high intensity. Gehl (1971) also reveal the same thing, that the public space is cramped with the distance between buildings that are closer to one another and can be reached by foot, will make people feel connected and make the room inviting to use (Aisha, 2013).

In public taps facilities, water supply is only used by people for drinking water needs with no other activities such as in toilets and public wells, so that the quantity of the meeting of the users have a limited duration. Besides, people taking large amounts of water (1 cart/*gerobak dorong*) each time to the facility, so that the activity is only done on a regular basis.

Public toilets, the activities carried out in this place is more variation than in wells and public taps, but activities such as bathing and toilet conducted in a more personal and bounded by walls, it reduces the duration of face to face meetings.

Routines and duration of meetings affect the level of community interaction, as expressed by Supratiknya (1999), that face to face communication is carried out repeatedly and alternately can improve the quality of interpersonal communication, can establish contacts for their series of message exchange between two people directly. Face to face communication has a specialization in which the effects and feedback, action and reaction

directly visible because of close physical distance between them. Action and response to verbal and nonverbal, everything is clearly visible directly. Therefore, face to face communication is done continuously to develop interpersonal satisfactory, so that communication the two sides become effective communication.

The impact of interpersonal communication that satisfy both and become effective communication, causing more tolerant of people's lives, cooperation and unity also increased. Besides, it can also affect the physical health. As quoted from Chiang (2011) that the results of research conducted consistently noted that social relationships affect physical health. People who are more socially integrated live longer, and are less likely to experience certain diseases, including heart attack and on the upper respiratory tract. Another advantage of the social interaction activity is implicated in controlling people and activities around the room so that the environmental safety can be guaranteed.

3.2. User of the water facilities for the fishing community

When viewed from the user side, it appears that the general who visited the facility public taps are teenagers, when linked to a scheme shown by Shuttle in Rapoport (1977), it is known that their teens have an activity room further away from home than parents and children.

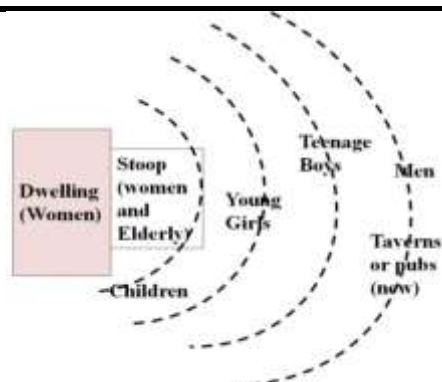


Fig.6: Group Separation Scheme

Separation by age group shows that adult women, the elderly, children and young women are still in the zone nearest the house in activities.

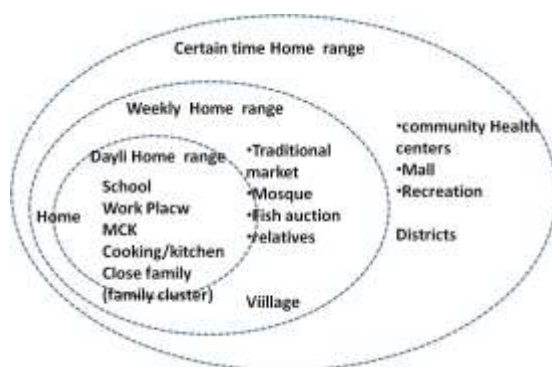


Fig.7: The movement of the population based on fishermen's routines

Table.4: Distance Limitations, Character Communicate and Content of Message

Distance	Name distance	Character	The contents of the message
0-6 inches	Intimate Distance (close phase)	Subtle whisper	Top secret
6-18 inches	Intimate distance (phase away)	Whisper can be heard	Very secret
1,5 – 2,5 foot size	Personal distance (close phase)	Smooth voice	Personal problems
	Personal distance (far phase)	Very low sounds	Personal problems
4-7 foot size	Social distance (close phase)	full voice	No personal information
7-12 foot size	Social distance (far phase)	Full voice but a bit tinny	Public information that can be heard by others
12-25 foot size	Distance public (close phase)	Loud sound that can be heard by the group	Public information that can be heard by others
≥ 25 foot size	Distance public (far phase)	Loud voice	Call

Community in fishermen settlement Galesong using social distances (near and far) and do not touch each other using only voice a little louder to communicate in clean water facilities. It is also justified by Hall in (Suanarto: 2004) that the social distance is a distance people interact with each other can speak naturally but do not touch each other. The women will take a closer

Figure 7 shows that the space MCK (bathing, washing, and toilet) are in daily home zone, when connecting with figure 6 then these accords that space MCK still in housing zone and in this area, generally users are the elderly, children, and young women.

More specifically regarding the age of the user, Based on Figure 3, 4, and 5 and observed that generally, the use of the facilities clean water (wells) are those who are still young and are rarely seen those aged 60 years and over. This condition is in accordance with that expressed by Pramitasari et al. (2014) that the physical condition of the influence of social interaction. Increasing a person's age, the ability to interact and have a relationship with another person usually will further decline. The elderly parents using existing facilities in house to meet those needs with the help of their children (age under of five).

3.3. The level of interaction relation to the distance between the individual

The level of interaction relation to the distance between the individual. Social interaction has rules, and these rules can be viewed through the dimensions of time and space (Hall, 1966). Hall divide the social interaction room into four distance limitations, that intimate distance, personal distance, social distance, and public distance. In addition to rules about the room, Hall also explains the rules of the time. The dimension of time used by the public can influence the form of interaction.

distance than the male and between fellow sexes or between men and women.

The following sketch of distance communication of the user in public well as follows:

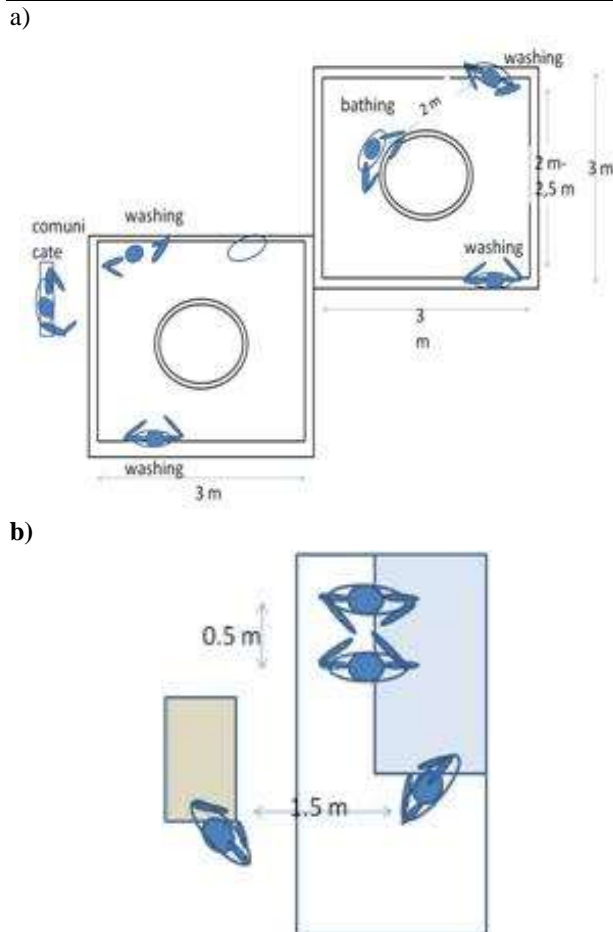


Fig.7: The housewife (a) and teenager (b) communication distance and positions in public wells

Social interactions in people who already know each other can occur with position adjacent or opposite (Stevens 2007). It is also in line with condition which took place in a public well where the mothers were washing and bathing was seen taking the position of standing face to face. Those who visit the public well has the good proximity of the family aspect and location of the house.

Unlike teenagers, they are closer in distance to communicate as seen in the public water taps. This is influenced by the attitude of adolescents, especially girls because generally, they are talking with each other is more personal issues such close friends (boy / girl friend) or sex and they do not want anyone else outside of his friend to know about it. It is also disclosed by Rice (1999) in Sarwono (2011), that in adolescence, emotional needs of individuals switching from parents to peers. At this time, Friends of the same age are also a source of information. No exception in sexual behavior. Peers play a significant role in the lives of teenagers, is no exception in terms of sexuality. By contrast, the theme of mother conversation is more common as television programs (especially soap operas), children, food, and beauty

become the subject of warm conversation. Because the topic is more general, it does not require physical proximity.

Besides the age, gender is one factor that influences the interaction between one person and another. Example men will avoid women who are likely to talk about subjects related to women, such as fashion, cooking. Likewise, women will avoid the group of men who discuss issues related to masculine, eg football, etc. (KumRyati. Sociology SMA.). Based on these, it can be said that the age and gender affect the quantity and quality of community interaction.

V. CONCLUSION

Water supply in the settlements of fishermen was one communal space that made the community interact. The level of interaction was affected by the intensity of the meeting, while the quality of interaction was affected by distance communication. The communication distance was affected by age and gender.

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